







# VIRIS

PRVDENTIA, VIRTUTE,  
ARTE, RERVMQVE VSV SPECTATISSIMIS,  
DIGNISSIMIS

RICHARDO EDWARDS

RECTORI, SIVE MAGISTRO;

EDUARDO COOKE, LEONARDO  
STONE GUARDIANIS,

CÆTERISQVE CLARISS. SOCIET.  
PHARMACEVT. LOND. SOCIIS,

HOS SVOS IN EMA-  
CVLANDO, AVGENDOQVE  
HANC PLANTARVM  
HISTORIAM,

LABORES, STVDIORVM BOTANICORVM  
SPECIMEN, AMORIS SYMBOLVM,  
EX ANIMO

D. D.

VESTRÆ, PVBLICÆQVE VTILI-  
TATIS STVDIOSISSIMVS

THOM. IOHNSON.





# THE THIRD BOOKE OF THE HISTORIE OF PLANTS:

Containing the description, place, time, names, nature and vertues of  
Trees, Shrubs, Bushes, Fruit-bearing plants, Rosins, Gums, Roses,  
Heath, Mosses: some Indian plants, and other rare plants  
not remembred in the Proeme to the first booke.

Also Mushrooms, Corall, and their  
seuerall kindes, &c.

## The Proeme.



Having finished the treatise of herbes and plants in generall, ysed for meate, medicine, or sweete smelling vse, onely some few omitted for want of perfect instruction, and also being hindered by the slacknesse of the cutters or grauers of the figures, which wants we intend to supplie in this third and last part. The Tables, as well generall as particular shall be set forth in the end of this present volume.

## Of Roses. Chap. 1.

\* The kindes.



He plant of Roses, though it be a shrub full of prickles, yet it had beene more fit and conuenient to haue placed it with the most glorious flowers of the worlde, than to insert the same here among base and thornie shrubs: for the Rose doth deserue the chiefeft and most principall place among all flowers whatsoever, being not onely esteemed for his beautie, vertues, and his flagrant and odoriferous smell; but also because it is the honor and ornament of our English Scepter, as by the coniunction appeereth in the vnitng of those two most royall houses of Lancaster and Yorke. Which pleasant flowers deserue the chiefeft place in Crownes and garlands, as out of *Anacreon Thus* a most ancient Greeke Poet, *Henricus Stephanus* hath translated in a gallant Latine verse:

*Rosa honos, decusq; florum,  
Rosa, cura, amorq; Veris.  
Rosa, calitius est voluptas,  
Rosa puer Cytheres  
Caput implicat coronis,  
Charitum Choros frequentans.*

Which is englished thus:

The Rose is the honor and beautie of flowres,  
The Rose is the care and loue of the spring,  
The Rose is the pleasure of th'auenly powres,  
The boy of faire *Venus*, *Cytheres* darling,  
Doth wrap his head round with garlands of Rose,  
When to the daunces of the Graces he goes.

*Augerius Busbeckius* speaking of the estimation and honor of the Rose, reporteth that the Turke can by no meanes endure to see the leaues of Roses fall to the ground, because that some of them haue dreamed, that the first or most ancient Rose did spring of the blood of *Venus*; and others of the Mahumetans say, that it sprang of the sweate of *Mahumet*.



But there are many kinds of Roses differing either in the bignesse of the flowers, or the plant it selfe, roughnes or smoothnes, or in the multitude of the flowers, or in the fewnesse, or else in colour and smell: for diuers of them are high and tall, others short and lowe; some haue fine leaues, others very many. *Theophrastus* telleth of a certaine Rose growing about Philippi, with an hundred leaues, which the inhabitants brought forth of Pangæum, and planted it in Campania, as *Plinie* saith, which we hold to be the Holland Rose, that diuers call the Prouince Rose, but not properly.

Moreover, some be red, others white, and most of them or all, sweetely smelling, especially those of the garden; wherefore *Strabo Gallus* in his litle garden doth not only speake of Roses themselves, but of the shootes and sprigs, which he doth call *Viburna*, writing thus:

*Iam nime fessum via longior indupediret,  
Scrupens atque noui tereretur carminis ordo,  
Debueram Viburna Rose pretiosa metallo  
Pactoli, & niuis Arabum circumdare gemmis.*

That is in English:

Now were it not, that wearie and a longer way doth let,  
And of my new deuised verse were worne the stonie set;  
I should with *Pactol* metall and snowe white Arabian gems,  
Beset about of Rose and tree the pretious shootes and stems.

Notwithstanding *Virgilius* and *Aurelius Nemesianus* affirme, that *Viburnum* is a certaine kinde of shrubbie tree, litle, lowe, tough and bending, who in his first Eclog commending the cite of Rome saith,

*Verum hæc tantum alias inter caput extulit vrbes,  
Quantum lenta solent inter viburna Cupressi.*

Which is thus englished:

But \* this, among other cities and townes,  
Hath so much more stately borne vp hir head;  
By how much the Cypresses carrie their crownes,  
Abooue the lowe viorns bending (like lead.)

\* Rome vpon  
seuen hills,

And *Nemesianus* in his second Eclog in these verses:

*Nos quoque te propter Donac denabimur vrbi,  
Sæmodo confesas inter viburna Cupressos,  
Aut inter Pinos Corylum fronde, cere fas est.*

Which are thus translated:

And we, O *Donac*, to the towne will giuen be for thee,  
If yet among the lithie shrubs a lawfull thing it be  
For Cypresse trees with pointed tops their leaues to shoote,  
Or Hasell trees among the Pines to take their roote.

\* The description.



F the curious could so be content, one generall description might serue to distinguish the whole stocke or kiared of the Roses, being things so wel knownen; notwithstanding I thinke it not amisse, to say something of them seuerally, in hope to satisfie al. The white Rose hath very long stalkes of a woodie substance, set or armed with diuers sharpe prickles: the branches whereof are likewise full of prickles, whereon do growe leaues consisting of fine leaues for the most part, set vpon a middle rib by couples; the od leafe standing at the point of the same, and euery one of those small leaues somewhat snipt about the edges, somewhat rough, and of an ouerworne greene colour: from the bosome whereof shoote forth long foote stalkes, whereon do growe very faire double flowers, of a white colour and very sweete smell, hauing in the middle a few yellow threads or chiues; which being past, here succedeth a long fruit greene at the first, red when it is ripe, and stuffed with a downie choking matter, wherein is contained feede as hard as stones. The roote is long, tough, and of a woodie substance.

2 The red Rose groweth very lowe in respect of the former: the stalkes are shorter, smooother, and browner of colour: the leaues are like, yet of a worse dustie colour: the flowers growe on the tops of the branches, consisting of many leaues, of a perfect red colour: the fruit is likewise red when it is ripe; the roote also woodie.



1 *Rosa alba.*  
The White Rose.



2 *Rosa rubra.*  
The Red Rose.



3 *Rosa provincialis, siue Damascena.*  
The Prouince, or Damaske Rose.



4 *Rosa provincialis minor.*  
The lesser Damaske Rose.





3 The common Damaske Rose in stature, prickley branches, and in other respectes is like the White Rose; the especiall difference consisteth in the colour and smell of the flowers; for these are of a pale red colour, and of a more pleasant smell, and fitter for meate or medicine.

4 The other differeth not, but is altogether lesser; the flowers and fruit are like: the vse in phisicke also agreeth with the precedent.

5 *Rosa sine spinis.*  
The Rose without prickles.



\* The description.

5 The Rose without prickles hath many young shootes coming from the root, diuiding themselues into diuers branches, tough, and of a woodie substance, as are all the rest of the Roses, of the height of five or fixe cubites, smooth and plaine without any roughnesse or prickles at all; whereon do growe leaues like those of the Holland Rose, of a shining deepe greene colour on the vpper side, vnderneath somewhat hoarie and hairie. The flowers growe at the tops of the branches, consisting of an infinite number of leaues, greater than those of the Damaske Rose, more double, and of a colour betweene the Red and Damaske Roses, of a most sweete smell. The fruit is rounde, red when it is ripe, and stuffed with the like flockes and seedes of those of the Damaske Rose. The roote is great, woodie, and far spreading.

\* The description.

6 The Holland or Prouince Rose hath diuers shootes proceeding from a woodie roote, full of sharpe prickles, diuiding it selfe into diuers branches; whereon do growe leaues consisting of five leaues set vpon a rough middle rib, and those snipt about the edges. The flowers growe on the tops of the branches, in shape and colour like the Damaske Rose, but greater and more double, in so much that the yellow chiues in the middle are hard to be seene; of a reasonable good smell, but not full so sweete as the common Damaske Rose. The fruit is like the other of his kinde.

We haue in our London gardens one of the red Roses, whose flowers are in quantitie and beautie equall with the former, but of greater estimation, of a perfect red colour, wherein especially it differeth from the Prouince Rose; in stalkes, stature, and manner of growing it agreeth with our common red Rose.



6 *Rosa Hollandica, sive Barana.*

The great Holland Rose, commonly called the great Prouince Rose.

\* *The place.*

All these sorts of Roses we haue in our London gardens, except that Rose without prickles, which as yet is a stranger in Englande. The double white Rose doth growe wilde in many hedges of Lancashire in great abundance, euen as Briers do with vs in these southerly parts, especially in a place of the cuntry called Leylande, and in a place called Roughfoorde, not far from Latham. Moreover, in the saide Leilande fields doth grow our garden Rose wilde, in the plowed fieldes among the corne in such abundance, that there may be gathered daily, during the time, many bushels of Roses, equall with the best garden Rose in each respect: the thing that giueth great cause of woonder is, that in a field in the place aforesaid, called Glouers fiede, euery yeere that the field is plowed for corne, that yeere the field will be spred ouer with Roses; and when it lieth as they cal it leye, and not plowed, then shal there be but fewe Roses to



be gathered: by the relation of a curious gentleman there dwelling, so often remembred in our Historie.

\* *The time.*

These flower from the end of May to the end of August, and diuers times after, by reason the tops and superfluous branches are cut away in the end of their flowring; and then do they sometimes flower euen vntill October, and after.

\* *The names.*

The Rose is called in Latine *Rosa*: in Greeke *ῥόδον*: and the plant it selfe *ῥοδόνη*: which in Latine keepeth the same name that the flower hath, and it is called *Rodon*, as *Plutarch* saith, because it sendeth forth plentie of smell.

The middle part of the Roses, that is, the yellow chiuies, or seedes, and tips, is called *Anthos*, and *Flos Rosa*, the flower of the Rose: in shops *Anthera*, or the blowing of the Rose.

The white parts of the leaues of the flower it selfe, by which they are fastned to the cups, be named *Vngues* or nailes. That is called *Calix*, or the Cup, which containeth and holdeth in together the yellow part and leaues of the flower.

*Alabastris*, are those parts of the cup which are deeply cut, & that compas the flower close about, before it be opened; which be in number fise, two haue beards and two haue none, and the fift hath but halfe one: most do call them *Cortices Rosarum*, or the huskes of the Roses. The shootes of the plant of Roses, *Strabo Gallus* in his little garden doth call *Viburna*, writing as before in the Proeme.

The white Rose is called *Rosa alba*: in English the white Rose: in high Dutch *Weiß Roosen*: in lowe Dutch *Witte Roosen*: in French *Blanche*: of *Plinie* *Spincola Rosa*, or *Rosa Campana*.

The red Rose is called in Latine *Rosa Rubra*: of the French men *Rose Franche*, *Rose de Prouins*, a towne in Campaigne: of *Plinie* *Trachinia*, or *Pranestina*.

The Damaske Rose is called of the Italians *Rosa incarnata*: in high Dutch *Leibfarbige Roosen*: in low Dutch *Proouencie Roose*: of some *Rosa prouincialis*, or Rose of Prouence: in French of some



*Melesia*, the Rose of Melaxo a citie in Asia, from whence some haue thought it was first brought in to these parts of Europe.

The great Rose, which is generally called the great Prouince Rose, which the Dutch men cannot endure; for say they, it came first out of Holland, and therefore to be called the Holland Rose; but by all likelihood it came from the Damaske Rose, as a kinde thereof, made better and fairer by art, which seemeth to agree with truth.

The Rose without prickles is called in Latine *Rosa sine spinis*, and may be called in English, the Rose without thornes, or the Rose of Austrich, because it was first brought from Vienna the Metropolitane citie of Austrich, and giuen to that famous herbarist *Carolus Clusius*.

\* *The temperature.*

The leaues of the flowers of Roses, because they do consist of diuers partes, haue also diuers and sundrie faculties; for there be in them certaine that are earthie and binding, other moist and watery, and sundry that are spiritwall and airie parts, which notwithstanding are not all after one sort: for in one kind these excell, in another those: all of them haue a predominant or ouerruling colde temperature, which is neere to a meane, that is to say, of such as are cold in the first degree: moist, airie and spirituell parts are predominant in the white Roses, Damaske and Muske.

\* *The vertues.*

- A The distilled water of Roses is good for the strengthening of the hart, and refreshing of the spirits, and likewise for all things that require a gentle cooling.
- B The same being put in iunketing dishes, cakes, sawces, and many other pleasant things, giueth a fine and delectable taste.
- C It mitigateth the paine of the eies proceeding of a hot cause, bringeth sleepe, which also the fresh Roses themselves prouoke through their sweete and pleasant smell.
- D The iuice of these Roses, especially of Damaske, doth moue to the stoole, and maketh the belly soluble: but most effectually of the Muske Roses, next to them is the iuice of the Damaske, which is more commonly vsed.
- E The infusion of them doth the same, and also the sirupe made thereof called in Latine *Droscum* or *Serapium*: the Apothecaries call it sirupe of Roses solutiue, which must be made of the infusion, in which a great number of the leaues of these fresh Roses are diuers and sundrie times steeped.
- F It is profitable to make the belly loose and soluble, when as either there is no neede of other stronger purgation, or that it is not fit and expedient to vse it: for besides those excrements which stick to the bowels, or that in the first and neere vaines remaine raw, flegmaticke, and now & then cholerick; it purgeth no other excrements, vnlesse it be mixed with certain other stronger medicines.
- G This sirupe doth moisten and coole, and therefore it alayeth the extremitie of heate in hot burning feuers, mitigateth the inflammations of the intrailes, and quencheth thirst: it is scarce good for a weake and moist stomacke, for it leaueth it more slacke and weake.
- H Of like vertue also are the leaues of these preserued in Sugar, especially if they be onely bruised with the hands, and diligently tempered with Sugar, and so heat at the fire rather than boiled.

\* *The temperature of Red Roses.*

There is in the red Roses, which are common euery where, and in the other that be of a deepe purple, called Prouince Roses, a more earthie substance, also a drying and binding qualitie, yet not without certaine moisture ioyned, being in them when they are as yet fresh, which they lose when they be dried: for this cause their iuice and infusion doth also make the bodie soluble, yet not so much as of the others aforesaid. These Roses being dried, and their moisture gone, do binde and drie; and likewise coole, but lesser than when they are fresh.

\* *The vertues.*

- I They strengthen the hart, and helpe the trembling and beating thereof.
- K They giue strength to the liuer, kidneies, and other weake intrailes; they drie and comfort a weake stomacke that is flathie and moist; stay the whites and reds, stanch bleedings in any part of the body, stay sweatings, binde and loose, and moisten the body.
- L And they are put into all kinde of counterpoysons and other like medicines, whether they be to be outwardly applied or to be inwardly taken, to which they giue an effectuell binding, and certaine strenghehening qualitie.
- M Honie of Roses, or *Mel Rosarum*, called in Greeke *ροσμελι*, which is made of them, is most excellent good for wounds, vlcers, issues, and generally for such things as haue need to be cleansed & dried. The



The oyle doth mitigate all kindes of heate, and will not suffer inflammations or hot swellings to rise, and being risen it doth at the first assuage them. A

\* *The temperature and vertues of the partes.*

The flowers or bloomings of Roses, that is to say, the yellow haire and tips, do in like maner drie and binde, and that more effectually than the leaues of the Roses themselves; the same temperature the cups and beards be of: but seeing none of these haue any sweete smell, they are not so profitable, nor so familiar or beneficiall to mans nature: notwithstanding in fluxes at the sea, it shall auaille the Chirurgeon greatly, to carrie store thereof with him, which doth there preuaile much more than at the land. B

The same yellow called *Anthera*, staieth not only those laskes and bloodie fluxes which do happen at the sea, but those at the land also, and likewise the white fluxe and red in women, if they be dried, beaten to powder, and two scruples thereof giuen in red wine, with a little powder of Ginger added thereto: and being at the sea, for want of red wine you may vse such liquor as you can get in such extremitie. C

The little heads or buttons of the Roses, as *Pliny* writeth, do also stanch bleeding & stop the lask. D

The nailes or white endes of the leaues, of the flowers, are good for watering eies. E

The roote of the wilde Rose is a singular remedie (found out by oracle) against the biting of a mad dog, as he also declareth in his 8. booke 41. chapter. F

The iuice, infusion, or decoction of Roses, are to be reckoned among those medicines which are soft, gentle, loosing, opening and purging gently the belly, which may be taken at all times and in all places, of euery kinde or sexe of people, both olde and yoong, without danger or perill. G

The sirupe made of the infusion of Roses, is a most singular and gentle loosing medicine, carrying downwards cholericke humors, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, helpeth greatly the yellow iaudies, the trembling of the hart, and taketh away the extreme heate in agues and burning feuers, which is thus made: H

Take two pound of Roses, the white endes cut away, put them to steepe or infuse in sixe pintes of warme water in an open vessell for the space of twelue howers; then straine them out, and put thereto the like quantitie of Roses, and warme the water againe, so let it stand the like time: do thus fower or fiewe times; in the end adde vnto that liquor or infusion, fower pound of fine Sugar in powder; then boyle it vnto the forme of a sirupe, vpon a gentle fire, continually stirring it vntill it be colde; then straine it, and keepe it for your vse, whereof may be taken in white wine, or other liquor, from one ounce vnto two. I

Sirupe of the iuice of Roses is very profitable for the griefes aforesaid, made in this manner: K

Take Roses, the white nailes cut away, what quantitie you please, stamp them, and strayne out the iuice, the which you shall put to the fire, adding thereto sugar, according to the quantitie of the iuice: boiling them on a gentle fire vnto a good consistence. L

Vnto these sirupes you may adde a few drops of oyle of Vitriol, which giueth it a most beautiful colour, and also helpeth the force in cooling hot and burning feuers and agues: you likewise may adde thereto a small quantitie of the iuice of Limons, which doth the like. M

The conferue of Roses as well that which is crude and rawe, as that which is made by ebullition or boyling, taken in the morning fasting, and last at night, strengtheneth the hart, and taketh away the shaking and trembling thereof, strengtheneth the liuer, kidneies, and other weake intrailles, comforteth a weake stomacke that is moyst and rawe; staieth the whites and reds in women, and in a word, is the most familiar thing to be vsed for the purposes aforesaid, and is thus made: N

Take the leaues of Roses, the nailes cut off, one pound, put into a cleane pan; then put thereto a pinte and a halfe of scalding water, stirring them together with a wooden slice, so let them stand to macerate close couered some two or three howers; then set them to the fire slowly to boyle, adding thereto three pounds of sugar in powder, letting them so simmer together according to discretion, some hower or more, then keepe it for your vse. O

The same made another way, but better by many degrees: Take Roses at your pleasure, put them to boyle in faire water, hauing regard to the quantitie; for if you haue many Roses, you may take the more water; if fewer, the lesse water will serue: the which you shall boyle at the least three or fower howers, euen as you would boyle a peece of meate, vntill in the eating they be very tender, at which time the Roses will lose their colour, that you would thinke your labour lost, and the thing marred. But proceede; for though the Roses haue lost their colour, the water hath gotten the tincture. P



tincture thereof; then shall you adde vnto one pounce of Roses fower pounce of finesugar in pure powder, and so according to the rest of the Roses. Thus shall you let them boyle gently after the Sugar is put thereto, continually stirring it with a wooden Spatula vntill it be cold, wherof one pound waight is woorth fixe pound of the crude or rawe conferue, as well for the vertues and goodnes in taste, as also for the beautifull colour.

**Q** The making of the crude or rawe conferue is very well knowen, as also Sugar roset, and diuers other pretie things made of Roses and Sugar, which are impertinent vnto our historie, because I intend neither to make thereof an Apothecaries shop, nor a Sugar bakers storehouse, leauing the rest for our cunning confectioners.

### *Of the Muske Roses. Chap. 2.*

#### *\* The kinds.*

**T** Here be diuers sortes of Roses planted in gardens, besides those written of in the former chapter, which are of most writers reckoned among the wilde Roses, notwithstanding we thinke it conuenient to put them in a chapter betweene those of the garden and the brier Roses, as indifferent whether to make them of the wilde Roses, or of the tame, seeing we haue made them denizens in our gardens for diuers respects, and that woorthily.

**1** *Rosa Moschata simplici flore.*  
The single Muske Rose.



**2** *Rosa Moschata atamultiplex.*  
The double Muske Rose.



#### *\* The description.*

**1** **T** He single Muske Rose hath diuers long shootes of a greenish colour and woodie substance, armed with very sharpe prickles, diuiding it selfe into diuers branches: whereon do growe long leaues, smooth and shining, made of diuers leaues set vpon a middle rib, like other Roses. The flowers growe on the tops of the branches of a white colour, and pleasant sweete sinell, like that of Muske, whereof it tooke his name; hauing certaine yellow seedes in the middle, as the rest of the Roses haue. The fruit is red when it is ripe, and filled with such chaffie flockes and seedes as those of the other Roses. The roote is tough and woodie.



2 The double Muske Rose differeth not from the precedent, in leaues, stalkes, and rootes, nor in the colour of the flowers, or sweetenes thereof, but onely in the doublenes of the flowers, wherein consisteth the difference.

Of these Roses we haue another in our London gardens, which of most is called the bluish Rose: it flowreth when the Damask Rose doth. The flowers heereof are very single, greater then the other Muske Roses, and of a white colour, dashed ouer with a light wash of carnation, which maketh that colour, which we call a bluish colour. The proportion of the whole plant, as also the smell of the flowers, are like the precedent.

3 *Rosa Holosericea.*  
The veluet Rose.



4 *Rosa lutea.*  
The yellow Rose.



\* The description.

3 The veluet Rose groweth alwaies very low, like vnto the red Rose, hauing his branches couered with a certaine hairie or prickly matter, as fine as haire, yet not so sharpe or stiffe, that it will harme the most tender skin that is: the leaues are like the leaues of the white Rose: the flowers growe at the top of the stalks, doubled with some yellowe thrums in the midst, of a deepe and blacke red colour, resembling red crimson veluet, whereupon some haue called it the Veluet Rose: when the flowers be vaded, there followe red berries full of hard seedes, wrapped in a downe or woollines like the others.

4 The yellow Rose which (as diuers do report) was by Art so coloured, and altered from his first estate, by grafting a wilde Rose vpon a Broome stalke; whereby (say they) it doth not onely change his colour, but his smell and forces. But for my part I hauing found the contrarie by mine owne experience, cannot be induced to beleue the report: for the rootes and ofsprings of this Rose haue brought forth yellow Roses, such as the maine stocke or mother bringeth out, which euent is not to be seene in all other plants that haue bene grafted. Moreouer, the seedes of yellow Roses haue brought forth yellow Roses, such as the flower was from whence they were taken; which they would



would not do by any coniecturall reason, if that of themselues they were not a naturall kinde of Rose. Lastly, it were contrary to that true principle,

*Natura sequitur semina quodque sua*, that is to saie:

Euerie seede and plant bringeth forth fruit like vnto it selfe, both in shape and nature: but leauing that errour, I will proceed to the description. The yellow Rose hath browne and pricklie stalkes or shootes, fise or sixe cubites high, garnished with many leaues, like vnto the Musk Rose, of an excellent sweete smell, and more pleasant then the leaues of the Eglantine: the flowers come forth among the leaues, and at the top of the branches of a faire golde yellowe colour: the thrums in the middle, are also yellow, which being gone, there follow such knops or heads, as the other Roses bear.

5 *Rosa Cinamomea pleno flore.*  
The double Cinnamom Rose.



\* *The description.*

5 The Canell or Cinnamom Rose, or the Rose smelling like Cinnamom, hath shootes of a browne colour, fower cubits high, beset with thorney prickles, and leaues like vnto those of Eglantine, but smaller and greener, of the fauour or smell of Cinnamom, wherof it tooke his name, and not of the smell of his flowers (as some haue deemed) which haue little or no fauour at all: the flowers be exceeding double, and yellow in the middle, of a pale red colour, and sometimes of a carnation: the roote is of a woodie substance.

We haue in our London gardens another Cinnamom or Canell Rose, not differing from the last described in any respect, but onely in the doubleness of the flowers; for as the other hath very double flowers: contrariwise these of this plant are very single, wherein is the difference.

\* *The place.*

These Roses are planted in our London gardens, and elsewhere, but not found wilde in England.

\* *The time.*

The Muske Rose flowreth in Autume, or the fall of the leafe: the rest flower when the Damask and red Rose do.

\* *The names.*

The first is called *Rosa Moschata*, of the smell of Muske, as we haue said: in Italian *Rosa Moschetta*: in French *Roses Musquees*, or *Muscadelles*: in low Dutch *Musket Rosin*: in English Muske Rose: the Latin & English titles may serue for the rest.

\* *The temperature.*

The Muske Rose is cold in the first degree, wherein airie and spirituall parts are predominant: the rest are referred to the Brier Rose, and Eglantine.

\* *The vertues.*

Conserue or sirupe made of the Muske Rose, in maner as before tolde in the Damaske and red Roses; doth purge very mightily waterish humours, yet safely, and without all danger, taken in the quantitie of an ounce in weight.

The leaues of the flowers eaten in the morning, in maner of a sallade, with oile, vineger & peppers, or any other way according to the appetite & pleasure of them that shall eate it; purge very notably the belly of waterish and cholericke humours, and that mightily, yet without all perill or paine at all, in so much as the simplest may vse the quantitie, according to their owne fancie; for if they do de fire manie stooles, or sieges, they are to eate the greater quantitie of the leaues; if fewer, the lesse quantities.



quantitie, as for example: the leaues of twelue or fowerteene flowers giue fixe or eight stooles, and so increasing or diminishing the quantitie, more or fewer, as my selfe haue often proued.

The white leaues stamped in a wooden dish with a peece of Allum and the iuice strained forth into some glased vessell, dried in the shadow and kept, is the most fine and pleasant yellow colour that may be deuised, not onely to limne or wash pictures and Imagerie in books, but also to colour meates and sawces, which notwithstanding the Allum is very holsome.

There is not any thing extant of the others, but are thought to be equall with the white Muske Rose, whereof they are taken and holden to be kinds.

### Of the wilde Roses. Chap. 3.

#### \* The kinds.

There be diuers sorts of the wilde Roses, differing verie notable as well in flowers, smel, as stature.

#### 1 *Rosa sylvestris odora.*

The Eglantine, or sweete Brier.



#### 2 *Rosa Canina inodora.*

The Brier Rose, or Hep tree.



#### \* The description.

1 The sweete Brier doth oftentimes grow higher then all the kindes of Roses; the shootes of it are hard, thicke, and woodie; the leaues are glittering, and of a beautifull Greene colour, of smel most pleasant: the Roses are little, five leaved, most commonly whitish, seldome tending to purple, of little or no smel at all: the fruite is long, of colour somewhat red, like a little Oliue stone, and like the little heads or berries of the others, but lesser then those of the garden; in which is contained rough cotton, or hairie downe and seede, folded and wrapped vp in the same, which is small and hard. There be likewise found about the slender shootes heerof, rounde, soft, and hairie sponges, which we call Brier bals, such as grow about the prickles of the Dog Rose.

We haue in our London gardens another sweete Brier, hauing greater leaues, and much sweeter: the flowers likewise are greater, and somewhat doubled, exceeding sweete of smel, wherein it differeth from the former.

2 The Brier Bush or Hep tree, is also called *Rosa Canina*, which is a plant so common and well knowne.



knowne, that it were to small purpose to vse many words in the description thereof: for euen children with great delight eate the berries thereof when they be ripe, make chaines and other pretie gew-gawes of the fruite: cookes and gentlewomen make Tarts and such like dishes for pleasure thereof, and therefore this shall suffice for the description.

3 *Rosa Pimpinella.*  
The Pimpernell Rose.

\* The description.



3 The Pimpernell Rose is likewise one of the wilde ones, whose stalkes shoote forth of the ground in many places, of the height of two or three cubits, of a browne colour, and armed with sharpe prickles, which diuide themselves toward the tops into diuers branches, wheron do grow leaues, consisting of diuers small ones, set vpon a middle rib like those of Burnet, which is called in Latine *Pimpinella*, wherupon it was called *Rosa Pimpinella*, the Burnet Rose. The flowers grow at the tops of the branches, of a white colour, very single, and like vnto those of the Brier or Hep tree; after which come the fruite, blacke, contrary to all the rest of the Roses, rounde as an apple; whereupon some haue called it *Rosa Pomifera*, or the Rose bearing Apples: wherein is contained seede, wrapped in chaffie or flockie matter, like that of the Brier. The roote is tough and woodie.

\* The place.

These wilde Roses do growe in the borders of fieldes and woods, in most parts of England. The last groweth very plentifully in a field as you go from a village in Essex, called Graies (vpon the brinke of the riuer Thames) vnto Horndon on the hill, insomuch that the field is full fraught therewith all ouer.

It groweth likewise in a pasture as you go from a village hard by London called Knights bridge, vnto Fulham, a village thereby, and in many other places.

We haue them all except the Brier bush, in our London gardens, which we thinke vnwoorthie the place.

\* The time.

They flower and flourish with the other Roses.

\* The names.

The Eglantine Rose which is *Cynorrhodi*, or *Canina Rose species*, a kinde of Dogs Rose, and *Rosa syluestris*, the wilde Rose: in low Dutch *Eglantier*: in French *Esglentine*, and as *Ruellius* testifieth *Englenterium*, who also suspecteth it to be *Cynosbaton*, or *Canirubus*, of which *Dioscorides* hath written in these wordes; *Cynosbaton*, or *Canirubus*, which some call *Oxyantha*, is a shrub growing like a tree, full of prickles, with a white flower, long fruite like an oliue stone; red when it is ripe and downie within: in English Eglantine, or sweete Brier.

The spungie bals which are found vpon the branches, are most aptly and properly called *Spongiole syluestris Rose*, the little spunges of the wilde Rose: the shops mistake it by the name of *Bedeguar*: for *Bedeguar* among the Arabians is a kinde of Thistle, which is called in Greeke *ἀγρόβα νωκ*, that is, *Spina alba*, the white Thistle: not the white Thorne, though the word do import no lesse.

The Brier or Hep tree is called *Syluestris Rosa*, the wilde Rose: in high Dutch *Wilder Rosen*: in French *Roses sauages*: *Plinie* in his 8 booke and 25. chapter saith, that it is *Rosa Canina*, Dogs Rose: of diuers *Canina sentis*, or Dogs Thorne: in English Brier bush, and Hep tree: the last hath bene touched in the description.



## \* The temperature and vertues.

The faculties of these wilde Roses are referred to the manured Rose, but not vsed in Phisicke A where the other may be had: notwithstanding *Pliny* affirmeth that the roote of the Brier bush is a singular remedy found out by Oracle, against the biting of a mad dogge, which he setteth downe in his 8. booke, 41. chapter.

The same author affirmeth in his 25. booke seconde chapter, that the little spungie Brier ball B stamped with hony and ashes, doth cause haire to grow which are fallen away through the disease called *Alopecia*, or the Foxes euill, or in plaine rearmes, the French pockes.

*Fuchsius* affirmeth, that the spungie excrescence or ball, growing vpon the Brier, are good against C the stone and strangury, if they be beaten to powder, and inwardly taken.

They are good not as they be diuretiques, or prouokers of vrine; or as they are weaters away of D the stone, but as certaine other binding medicines that strengthen the weake and feeble kidneyes, which do no more good to those that be subiect to the stone, then many of the diuretickes, especially of the stronger sort: for by too much vsing of diuretickes or pissing medicines, it hapneth that the kidneyes are ouerweakened, and oftentimes too much heated; by which meanes not onely the stones are not diminished, worne away, or driuen soorth, but oftentimes are also increased, and made more hard: for they separate and take away that which in the bloud is thinne, watery, and as it were whayish; and the thicker part, the stronger sorts of diuretiques do drawe together and make hard; and in like maner also others that are not so strong, by the ouermuch vsing of them, as *Galen* in his fift booke of the faculties of simple medicines doth report.

The fruit when it is ripe maketh most pleasant meates and banketting dishes, as Tartes and such E like: the making wherof I commit to the cunning Cooke, and the teeth to eat them in the rich mans mouth.

## Of the Bramble, or blacke Berrie Bush. Chap. 2.

## \* The kindes.

There be diuers sorts of Brambles, as shall be declared.

1 *Rubus*.

The Bramble Bush.

2 *Rubus Idæus*.

The Raspis bush, or Hindberrie.



\* The